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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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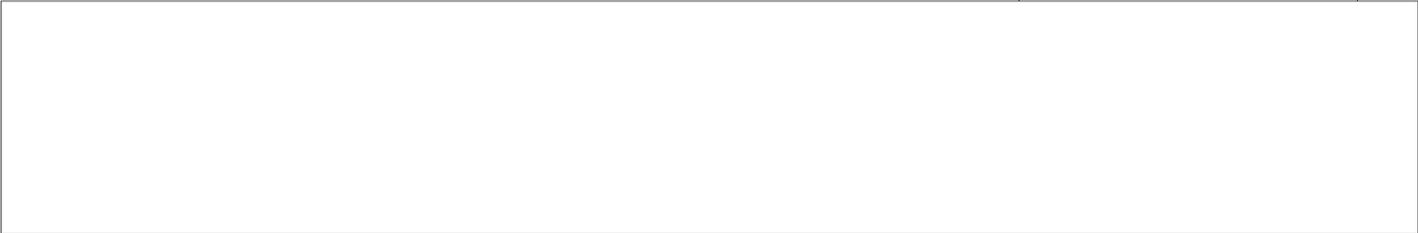
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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		ABC							
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**COUNTRY: Rumania**

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**.. Military**

1.



the Signal Equipment Repair Center (Centru de Reparatii Material (sic) Transmisiuni) of the Rumanian Army, [redacted] was a part of the Central Workshop for Repair of Signal Equipment (Arsenal Central Reparatii Materiale Transmisiuni). [redacted] center was the main Rumanian Army signal equipment repair installation.

(b) The Signal Equipment Repair Center was subordinate to the Headquarters of Signal Troops (Comandamentul Trupelor Transmisiuni) of the Rumanian Army.

(c) The actual strength was 15 to 20 technical officers and approximately 400 civilian technicians.

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(d) [redacted] caserne was located at Bulevardul Tudor Vladimirescu, No. 45 in Bucharest.

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(h) CO of the Signal Equipment Repair Center was Colonel Andrescu (fnu). 50X1-HUM

(1) [redacted] new equipment being issued to the Rumanian Armed Forces: 50X1-HUM

(1) Czechoslovak manufactured T-34/85 tank with a Czechoslovak manufactured RM-31-50-TIA radio made by the Tesla Factory in Czechoslovakia.

(2) A Soviet vehicular-mounted RSB-5F Radio was introduced into Rumanian Armed Forces sometime in 1955.

(3) [redacted] radio transmission sets utilized currently in the Rumanian Army and Air Defense System: 50X1-HUM

Soviet	Hungarian	Czech	German (WW II variety)
--------	-----------	-------	------------------------

RAF	R-50	RM-31-50-TIA	PP 15 watt
-----	------	--------------	------------

T-15	R-40	A7B	SEB
------	------	-----	-----

RSB-F5			20 watt Lorenz
--------	--	--	----------------

RSB			80 watt Lorenz
-----	--	--	----------------

9RS			5 watt Terrestul
-----	--	--	------------------

12 RTM			5 watt Marine
--------	--	--	---------------

10 RK26			1500 watt Telefunken
---------	--	--	----------------------

10 RT12			1000 watt Lorenz
---------	--	--	------------------

A7A			1000 watt Telefunken
-----	--	--	----------------------

RP-12			I-Z Lorenz
-------	--	--	------------

RBM-1			10 watt German Panzer Tank Radio
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UKV (MIG-15)			50X1-HUM
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Soviet Units

(a) During 1955 and 1956, [redacted] Soviet soldiers in fairly large numbers in Constanta, Braila, and Timisoara,

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the largest number being in Constanta.

Rumanian Units:

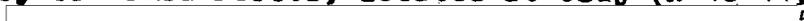
- (b) Headquarters of Signal Troops (Comandamentul Trupelor Transmisiuni) subordinate to the Ministry of the Rumanian Armed Forces. The headquarters was located on Strada Stirbe Voda in Bucharest in a building which also housed the Air Force Headquarters. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] its telephone number was 45000. The CG was General (exact grade unknown) Pauca (fnu). In February or March 1956, this headquarters moved to its present location from Bulevardul Tudor Vladimirescu, No. 45 in Bucharest. 50X1-HUM
- (c) Air Force Headquarters was subordinate to the Ministry of Armed Forces. It was located on Strada Stirbe Voda in Bucharest. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
its telephone number was 45000. As of September 1956, this headquarters shared a building with Signal Troop Headquarters (see 2(b) above).
- (d) Headquarters Territorial Defense (Apararea Teritoriului-O.I.L.A.), subordination unknown, located in Baneasa-Otopeni [redacted] Lieutenant Colonel Sacagin (fnu), was chief of communications for Territorial Defense. He was re-assigned here from a position as chief of the Signal Equipment Repair Center in June or July 1956. Anton Muller, a civilian radio technician [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] worked at Headquarters O.I.L.A. for two months [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] around 1 September 1956, 12 Soviet and Satellite generals of various branches came to Headquarters O.I.L.A. They included four Soviets, three Czechoslovaks, and an unknown number of Poles and Bulgarians. Territorial Defense maintained continuous air contact with Moscow, Satellite capitals, and all other O.I.L.A. reporting stations in Rumania. To Muller's knowledge, 500, 1,000, and 1,500-watt transmitters were found only in the O.I.L.A. setup. 50X1-HUM
- (e) Unidentified Sub-Unit of Headquarters Territorial Defense, located at Cernica (N 44-25, E 26-17) monastery, approximately 20 kilometers in the direction of Malaxa from Bucharest. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted]
- (f) Headquarters II Military District, subordinate to the Ministry of Armed Forces, located at Timisoara [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted]

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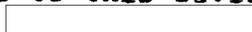
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(g) Headquarters III Military District, subordinate to the Ministry of Armed Forces, located at Cluj (N 46-44, E 23-33).  50X1-HUM



(h) Crisan Tank Division. 

 all armored units in the Rumanian Army, regardless of location, belonged to this division, the Hora, or the Closca Division.  when the Tudor Vladimerescu Tank Division came from the USSR in 1944, its three major elements were the Hora, Closca, and Crisan tank brigades. Later the three brigades were redesignated divisions and the Tudor Vladimerescu Tank Division was de-activated.

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(k) Unidentified Tank Unit (possibly brigade), subordination unknown. The unit was located in Bucharest near Ghincea Cemetery  Its CO was an unidentified lieutenant colonel.  50X1-HUM



(l)  armored vehicles at the following locations 

Pitesti (N 44-51, E 24-51) near Trivale - August - September 1955

Sibiu (N 45-48, N 24-09) - May or June 1955

Basarabi (N 44-11, E 28-25) - January or Feb. 1955

Luculete/Targoviste Region - October - November 1953

Timisoara (N 45-47, E 21-13) - May 1956

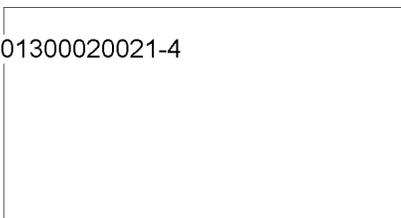
Turda (N 46-35, E 23-46) - May 1955

Targoviste (N 44-56, E 25-26) - April - May 1956

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(n) Unidentified Maneuver Area, subordination unknown, located in the villages of Merlesti and Recea, Slatina Region.

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there were two units training, one at Merlesti, the other at Recea. The unit at Merlesti was the same unidentified tank unit usually located near Ghincea Cemetary in Bucharest mentioned in (k) above.

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5. [redacted] the classes of 1956 and 1957 are now in service and that the class of 1958 will be conscripted this autumn. However, [redacted] a three-year tour is required of Air Force, Navy, Tank, Securitate, and Border Guard conscripts; all other services only require two years of service.

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7. In general, [redacted] many more aircraft in the air during 1956 than before. Especially numerous were MIG-15 and YAK-23 aircraft. [redacted]

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[redacted] general maneuvers were held in the vicinity of Cincu Mare Fagaras from May or June 1955 to 15 September 1955, with three simulated atomic explosions being set off simultaneously at an exercise at 0130 hours on 15 September 1955. This entire maneuver was carried out under the conditions of an atomic army (sic). The three simulated atomic explosions were set off 500 meters apart. A white mushroom-shaped cloud from each went up approximately 1,000 meters. [redacted]

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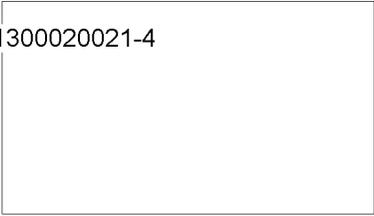


A church steeple in a village approximately 10 kilometers from the explosions was cracked. All troops and equipment were eight to ten kilometers back of the line of explosions.

[redacted] between 400 and 500 T-34/85 tanks, approximately 75 of them of Czechoslovak manufacture, took part in the entire maneuver; 15,000 vehicles and between 150,000 and 200,000 troops were involved. At one time, approximately 400 cannons of

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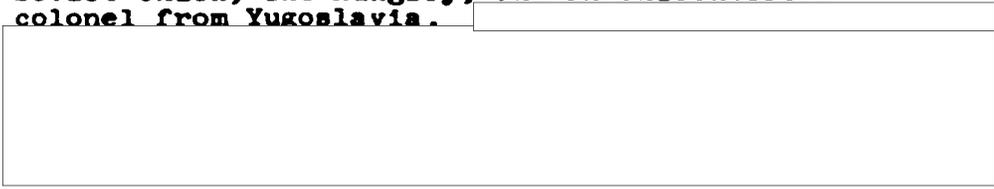


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all calibers were fired for one continuous hour. General of the Army, Bodnarus, personally controlled the maneuvers. At least part of the maneuvers were observed by three or four colonels and generals each from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, China, the Soviet Union, and Hungary, and an unidentified colonel from Yugoslavia.

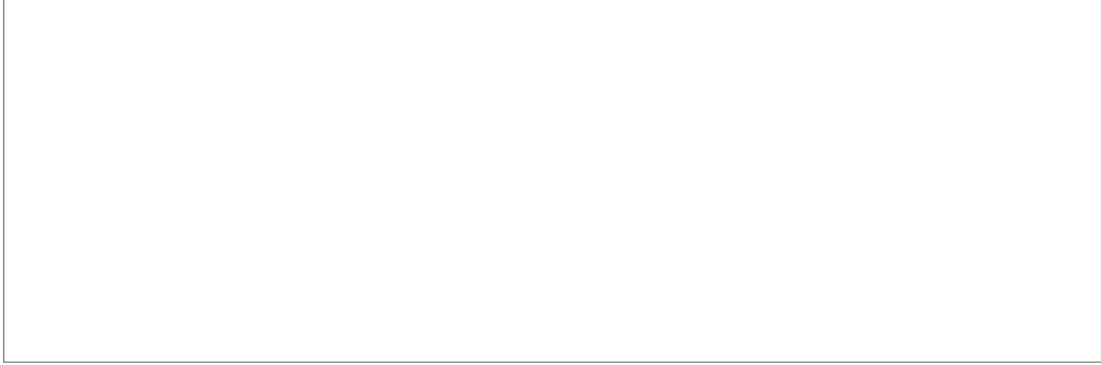
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(b) In June or July 1956, unidentified Rumanian Jet units were sent to Kiev, USSR to participate in an unidentified maneuver. A Second Lieutenant Jercan (fnu), a radio technician with an unidentified repair shop of Aviation Signal Corps (Unitatia de Aviatie Reparatii Transmisiuni si Radiolocatie) stationed near the Ghencea Cemetery, Bucharest,

had participated in this maneuver.

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II. Civilian Section



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6. An alleged atomic air raid shelter which could accomodate 1,200 persons was completed in 1955 in Bucharest at the Vizavi de Stadionul Republic.



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